



C A L I F O R N I A

Dairy Review

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NATIONAL ANIMAL ID SYSTEM FRAMEWORK ANNOUNCED

USDA Secretary Veneman announced a three-phase framework for the implementation of a national animal identification system with the FY 2004 initial funding of \$18.8 million to be transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

No firm timetable was established but Phase I will evaluate current federally funded pilot animal ID systems to determine which system(s) should be used. Under this initial phase, USDA will also identify staffing, regulatory, and legislative needs. Phase II will involve regional implementation of the proposed ID system and the final phase would scale up the regional programs to the national level. "This framework is the result of concerted efforts to expedite the implementation of a system that meets our goals and enables farmers and ranchers to adapt existing identification programs and to use all existing forms of effective technologies," said Secretary Veneman. Such a system will "enhance our efforts to respond to intentionally or unintentionally introduced animal disease outbreaks more quickly and effectively." The development and implementation of the national animal identification system will be overseen by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

The initial funding is earmarked for infrastructure development and implementation of the national system, but Veneman noted that both private and public support would be required to make it operational. USDA will pick up about one-third of the estimated \$550 million cost to implement a national animal identification system, according to the agency's top economist. "We would expect to be a partner," said USDA chief economist Ken Collins, in bearing the costs with state government and the livestock industry. The Bush Administration has requested \$33 million for animal ID work from the FY 2005 budget.

One of the goals of the program is to make the system "technology neutral" - enabling producers to have the flexibility to use existing ID systems as well as new technologies.



California Department of Food and Agriculture
A.G. Kawamura, Secretary

April Milk Production

Milk production in California for April 2004 totaled 3.07 billion pounds, up 1.3 percent from April 2003. USDA's estimate for U.S. milk production for April 2004 in the 20 major dairy states is 12.6 billion pounds, down 0.9 percent from April 2003. Production per cow in the 20 major states averaged 1,630 pounds for April, 3 pounds above April 2003.

Minimum Class Prices

Statewide average hundredweight prices

Class	April	May	June
1	\$15.91	\$21.40	\$22.18
2	\$13.79	\$13.79	\$ N/A
3	\$13.62	\$13.62	\$ N/A
4a	\$14.32	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
4b	\$19.88	\$ N/A	\$ N/A

Federal Order and California Minimum Class 1 Prices

Average Hundredweight Prices

Regions	April	May	June
Phoenix, Arizona	\$15.99	\$22.00	N/A
Southern California	\$16.05	\$21.53	\$22.31
Portland, Oregon	\$15.54	\$21.55	N/A
Northern California	\$15.78	\$21.26	\$22.04
Boston (Northeast)	\$16.89	\$22.90	N/A

Quota Transfer Summary

For April 2004, four dairy producers transferred 4,323 pounds of SNF quota. April quota sales averaged \$444 per pound of SNF (without cows), average ratio of 2.50. For May 2004, seven dairy producers transferred 5,353 pounds of SNF quota. May quota sales averaged \$454 per pound of SNF (without cows), average ratio of 2.46.

Alfalfa Update: May

Northern California: By month-end, Premium and Supreme alfalfa was steady showing good demand and moderate supplies. Fair and Good alfalfa was steady with moderate demand - some resistance shown to current price levels. Retail and Stable hay was steady with good demand, supplies should be increasing in coming weeks. Weather has been favorable for hay production.

Southern California: Premium and Supreme alfalfa was mostly steady with limited trading, light supplies. Fair and Good alfalfa steady to firm with moderate supplies. Retail and Stable hay was steady with new crop production picking up, prices mostly steady. Exporters showing interest in Bermuda and Klein hay production, but not alfalfa.

Supreme Hay Prices

Statewide average prices per ton

Area	4/30	5/7	5/14	5/21
Petaluma	\$150-170	\$165	—	\$158
North Valley ¹	\$155-165	\$155-174	\$155-179	\$155-174
South Valley ²	\$164-176	\$160-182	\$162-185	\$160-180
Chino Valley	\$148-154	—	—	—

¹ North Valley is Escalon, Modesto and Turlock areas.

² South Valley is Tulare, Visalia and Hanford areas.

Alfalfa Hay Sales/Delivery

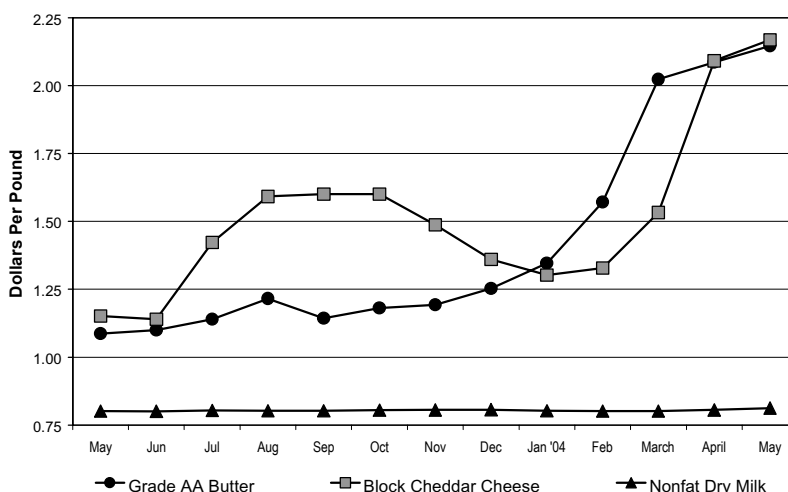
	April	May
Tons Sold ¹	135,172	243,172
Tons Delivered ²	72,350	99,253

¹ For current or future delivery.

² Contracted or current sales.

Alfalfa hay sales, deliveries and Supreme quality prices per ton, delivered to dairies, as reported by the USDA Market News Service, Moses Lake, WA, (509) 765-3611, <http://www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm>

Grade AA Butter, Block Cheddar Cheese, and Nonfat Dry Milk Prices Used in the Calculation of California Class 1 Milk Prices





California Voluntary Johne's Disease Control Program

Information for Dairy and Beef Cattle Producers
May 2004



Johne's Disease:

Johne's disease is caused by a bacterium (*Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*) that infects the intestinal tract of ruminants. Cattle are usually infected as calves but do not show clinical signs until three or more years of age. The disease develops slowly and eventually kills the infected animal. There is no effective treatment. Cattle with advanced Johne's disease have chronic diarrhea and continually lose weight despite having good appetites.

California's Voluntary Control Program:

A Johne's disease advisory committee was formed in 1999 to evaluate Johne's disease in California, and, if necessary, develop a disease control plan. Representatives from the beef and dairy industries, academia, private practitioners, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) participate in this on-going committee. This group developed the voluntary Johne's disease control program, which is part of the comprehensive National Johne's disease control effort.

The program identifies herds that are a low risk for Johne's. These low-risk herds can become a source of replacement animals for producers. The three phases of the Johne's program are education, management and classification. All three aspects involve producer and veterinarian cooperation. Certification is available for successful completion of each component.

We encourage all producers to participate in the voluntary Johne's control program. This is a voluntary program - you determine the extent of your participation. Signing up for the program does not commit you to completing all phases; you can go as far as you wish.

Johne's Disease Certified Veterinarians:

Any veterinarian who has completed a Johne's disease certification training is a Johne's certified veterinarian. They can offer education classes, assist in developing herd plans, and help with the classification phase of this program. Currently, 142 veterinarians have completed the Johne's Certification. Lists of the trained veterinarians are available from CDFA, California Cattlemen's Association and California Dairy Quality Assurance Program at the numbers listed below.

For more information, contact:

CA Dairy Quality Assurance Program (530) 752-7507
CA Cattlemen's Association (916) 444-0845
CA Farm Bureau (916) 561-5610
USDA-Veterinary Services (916) 857-6170

Educational Component: Phase 1

Producers and allied industry members complete the educational phase by attending a class taught by a Johne's disease certified veterinarian. Upcoming classes are announced in trade journals, extension newsletters and other sources. The California Dairy Quality Assurance Program and the California Cattlemen's Association keep lists of dairy and beef producers, respectively, who have completed this phase. To date, 20 beef producers and 80 dairy producers have successfully completed the educational component.

Management Component: Phase 2

Herd risk assessments are performed by Johne's certified veterinarians to evaluate current management and biosecurity practices. The evaluation is based on the risk of transmitting the Johne's organism. Emphasis is placed on:

- ◆ Calf Management
- ◆ Replacement Management
- ◆ Biosecurity
- ◆ Method of culling positive cows.

A management plan is developed based on the assessment.

Herd Classification Component: Phase 3

The final component of the Johne's voluntary disease control program involves herd classification. There are four herd status levels. The Johne's disease prevalence (percent positive cattle) and length of time at a given category determine the status of test-positive herds. The herd status improves as the disease prevalence is reduced. Herd prevalence is determined by testing a statistically significant proportion of the herd.

Testing For Johne's Disease:

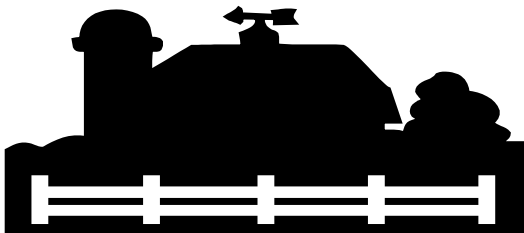
Diagnostic testing is a tool to help producers make decisions and reach their goals for the prevention and control of Johne's disease in their herds. The Johne's certified veterinarian and producer will determine which test will achieve targeted disease control. No single test is sufficient for all purposes, but reasonably accurate and cost-effective tests are available. Two types of tests routinely used for Johne's disease:

- ◆ Tests that measure antibodies in serum: e.g., ELISA
- ◆ Tests that find the organism in manure: e.g., culture

CDFA Animal Health Branch Offices

Sacramento (HQ)	916-654-1447
Modesto	209-491-9350
Ontario	909-947-4462
Redding	530-225-2140
Tulare	559-685-3500

For more information, visit Web sites at: <http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/> or <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs>



Questions from the Corral

See end of article for information on submitting questions

At the Milk Pricing Seminar held in Tulare on May 13, we had several questions about depooling, Grade B farms and prices. We will try to separate out the issues that were raised.

Q What is a pool plant?

A It is a milk processing plant located in California that produces Class 1 or Class 2 milk products and sells those products within California. A manufacturing plant can obtain pool plant status by selling milk to a plant with Class 1 or Class 2 production. For example, a cheese plant can be designated a pool plant if it ships milk every month to a plant that processes Class 1 milk.

Q What is pool milk?

A Milk that adds value and volume to the pool is called "pool milk". This value and volume is used to determine the monthly minimum pool prices, i.e., the quota, base and overbase prices.

Consider the following scenarios:

- Milk from an independent producer shipping to a pool plant (including plants owned by a cooperative) IS pooled.
- Milk from a Grade A producer who is a member of a cooperative IS pooled.
- Milk under contract with a pool plant that is diverted to a nonpool plant IS pooled.
- Milk from an independent producer shipping directly to a nonpool plant is NOT pooled.
- Milk from a Grade B producer is NOT pooled.

Q What is depooling?

A Depooling is simply disassociating milk and milk sale revenues from the pool. When milk is depooled, the revenue generated from its sale is not included in the monthly pool price calculations. For example, a producer who ships directly to a nonpool cheese plant would be paid the Class 4b price directly, and that money is not accounted for in the pool price calculation.

Q How can a producer depool?

A A producer can depool his or her milk in one of two ways. First, a producer can elect to produce Grade B milk. This election to be a Grade B producer needs to be made by January 1 each year, and the producer must abide by the decision for an entire calendar year. Second, a producer can contract with a nonpool plant. The producer does not have to declare Grade B status to do so; the producer can continue to operate as a Grade A facility. However, there are some restrictions that limit the frequency of switching from shipping to a pool plant or shipping to a nonpool plant.

Q How does the annual election for Grade A or B status affect new dairies or dairies under new ownership?

A Any dairy with a new owner or operator is Grade B until the producer obtains a Grade A permit. There is no time restriction on how quickly the producer must obtain a Grade A permit. However, according to Food and Agricultural Code section 33452 once the Grade A permit has been obtained, the producer must abide by the rules that apply to the annual election of Grade A or B status.

Similarly, any dairy that has been operated as a Grade B dairy may apply for a Grade A permit at any time. Again, once the producer receive a Grade A permit, he or she must abide by the rules that apply to the annual election of Grade A or B status.

Note: Send your "Questions to the Corral" via the branch website email address: dairy@cdfa.ca.gov or contact Karen Dapper by phone at (916) 341-5988.





National Dairy Situation and Outlook – USDA Estimates

Milk Production and Cow Numbers

Monthly: Compared to 2003, USDA estimates that overall milk production across the U.S. was down 1.2% in April, led by Texas' 5.5% growth in milk production (on 3,000 less cows and 105 more pounds per cow). California's estimated production was up 1.2% (on 30,000 more cows and 10 less pounds per cow). Among other western states, Arizona was up 0.6%; New Mexico down 0.5%; and Washington down 2.8%. Three of the top 10 states reported an increase: Idaho 1.2%, Texas 5.5%, and California 1.2%.


Quarterly: For the first quarter of 2004 compared to the fourth quarter of 2003, U.S. milk cow numbers were down 2.2% at 8.991 million, production per cow was up 3.0%; the net effect was a 2.9 increase in milk production to 42.7 billion pounds. USDA projects that for the second quarter of 2004 compared to the first quarter of 2004, U.S. milk cow numbers will decrease 15,000 cows to 8.975 million cows, production per cow will be up 2.6%; the net effect would be a 2.3% increase in milk production to 43.7 billion pounds.

Milk Prices

Comparing the first quarter of 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2003, U.S. average milk prices were down \$0.80/cwt. to \$13.57/cwt. USDA projects that for the second quarter of 2004, U.S. average milk prices will be up \$5.30-\$5.60/cwt. compared to the first quarter; including a \$7.50-\$8.00 increase/cwt. Class 4b price change and a \$2.20-2.50 increase/cwt. Class 4a price change.

Utility Cow Prices

Comparing the first quarter of 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2003, average U.S. utility cow prices were down \$1.52/cwt. to a national average of \$48.08/cwt. USDA projects that utility cow prices will average \$51-53 in the second quarter of 2004.

Information from the USDA-NASS publication "*Milk Production*" and the USDA-ERS publication: "*Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry Outlook*." 

The Milk Processor Education Program (MilkPEP) launched a major marketing effort for 2004 in its marketing of the "24/24 Milk Your Diet. Lose Weight!" initiative. The catchy slogan provides a unique weight loss message and creates a very practical approach to milk consumption because all milk counts whether added to cereal, combined with coffee or enjoyed by the glass. The initiative also supports the traditional "drink three eight-ounce glasses of milk a day" message and advocates including milk in all diets.

A new website for consumers, www.2424milk.com, contains new materials to educate consumers about milk's nutrition benefits. In advertising, print ads touting the milk and weight loss connection are already running. The Dr. Phil ad, launched in March, is the first celebrity ad with this theme. This month the second ad featuring actress Kelly Preston will debut. For the remainder of 2004, all ads for moms will emphasize milk's role in weight loss. Additionally, three new TV spots are being created. The first spot, currently running on TV nationally, introduces audiences to the milk and weight loss connection. The other ads will debut this summer and fall, and run through the rest of 2004.

The Milk Processor Education Program (MilkPEP), also known as the National Fluid Milk Processor Promotion Board, is funded by the nation's milk processors who are committed to increasing fluid milk consumption.

Source: Milk Processor Education Program



Central Valley Water Quality Regulations

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) is scheduled to adopt permits for large dairy operations (greater than 700 mature cows) sometime this year. Later on it will also adopt permits and or other regulatory programs for dairies smaller than 700 mature cows. The schedule for these activities has not been determined at this time.

In the meantime, the CVRWQCB has adopted a regulatory program for irrigated lands. Dairy producers, who have cropland and are not already covered by some sort of water quality permit (that is most of you) will need to comply with these regulations until the CVRWQCB develops regulations that pertain to dairy operations. Failure to comply with the irrigated lands regulations could result in enforcement action against you.

Producers have three options to comply with regulations for irrigated lands:

- Go it alone and apply for an individual waiver from a discharge permit
- Apply for a discharge permit by submitting a technical report to the CVRWQCB, or
- Join a water quality coalition.

Thousands of farmers have opted for the power in numbers and joined a water quality coalition. Partnerships have developed between some water agencies, Agricultural Commissioners, County Farm Bureaus, Resource Conservation Districts, farmers and others to form the coalition groups and facilitate to farmers and dairy producers in meeting the waiver requirements. Already the coalition groups have met deadlines to submit technical reports and water quality monitoring plans to the CVRWQCB. Water quality monitoring is scheduled to start July 1. The coalitions are applying for grants and some are assessing modest fees to its members to cover the costs for producing the technical reports and initiating the water quality monitoring.

It is the responsibility of every farmer who irrigates and who discharges or has the potential to discharge (surface and subsurface drainage, operational spills, and storm water runoff) to comply with one of the options available. Each farmer will need to decide which option is best for him/her. However, participation in a coalition group is the simplest and most economical way to comply with the requirements.

If you choose to participate in a coalition you will need to be an active member and cooperate with the activities of the group in meeting the conditions of the waiver. The waiver conditionally waives the requirement of a discharge permit and report of waste discharge (technical report). The conditions are for the coalition groups to:

- Inventory the coalition area with respect to cropping patterns, drainage conveyance, and management practices.
- Identify and characterize water quality through review of existing data and through progressive water quality monitoring.
- Implement management measures to its member farmers as necessary to correct water quality impairments and evaluate the effectiveness of the management measures through on-going water quality monitoring.
- Communicate with the CVRWQCB through annual reports and when necessary regarding conditions in the coalition area.

Most coalition groups have formed according to geographical areas. Contact information is provided below. Additional information can also be obtained at the CVRWQCB website at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb5/programs/irrigated_lands/index.html.

Southern San Joaquin Valley Water Quality Coalition
David Orth, (559) 237-5567

East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition
Parry Klassen, (559) 325-9855
Wayne Zipser, (209) 522-7278


Westside San Joaquin River Watershed Coalition
Joe McGahan, (559) 582-9237

Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition
Aaron Ferguson, (916) 442-8333

Westlands Water District
Thaddeus Bettner, (559) 241-6215

San Joaquin County and Delta Water Quality Coalition
John Meeks, (209) 472-7127 ext 125

California Rice Commission
Tim Johnson, (916) 929-2264

Root Creek Water District
James Provost, (559) 449-2700 

DEADLINE ALERT

San Joaquin Valley Dairy Producers

Do you know if you need an air quality permit? The deadline for submitting your application is rapidly approaching – **July 1, 2004**. Do not get caught out of compliance and risk enforcement action. The California Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQAP) is sponsoring 16 workshops over a 2-week period throughout the San Joaquin Valley. In these one-stop permitting workshops you will not only find out which permits you need to apply for, but field representatives using production information that you provide from your facility will walk you through the permit application.

What deadlines do producers face?

Under a new state law known as SB 700, large dairies (and some large farms) in the **San Joaquin Valley** must apply for air quality permits by July 1. Under a separate regulation, certain dairies must also begin “conservation management practices” (CMPs) to control dust, as of July 1.

Does it apply to me?

If your operation has 500 or more mature cows or you farm 100 or more acres, you will need to file a “conservation management practices” (CMP) plan to reduce dust by December 31, 2004. The workshops will help you comply with these requirements. Additional permits may be required depending on the size of your operation. The workshops are the most expeditious and least burdensome way of achieving compliance. By attending one of these workshops and completing the CMP you may qualify to receive up to 50% off the permit fees.

I farm other crops. Do I need to attend other workshops?

No. The workshops cover both dairy-specific and general farming requirements.

What must I bring with me?

To fill out the forms you will need to have certain information with you. Detailed production and operation information is necessary to complete the application. Information necessary includes herd distribution (e.g. milk cows, dry cows, heifers, etc.); manure management practices (amount of manure

generated and stored, how much is exported, and how much and when it is applied on site); cropping practices; details of the lagoons and solids separation including dimensions of the lagoons; and frequency of solids removal. Also information regarding other potential stationary sources of air pollutants is required including gas tanks (sizes and how much gas is dispensed monthly), irrigation pumps (horsepower), internal combustion engines (make, model, horsepower, annual usage) and additionally any boiler or silo and details of these sources. See the list below for more details on what to bring - make sure to bring this information with you or you won't be able to submit your paperwork during the session.

What is the fee? Must I bring it?

Fees will be assessed for CMP plans, or for permits, but not for both. Application filing fees will vary based on size of your operation but are expected to be less than \$300 for most dairies. You will not be able to pay at the workshops. The air district will invoice you at a later date.

Additional information can be obtained at www.valleyair.org or the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District Small Business Assistance Center. Northern Region – (209) 557-6446; Central Region – (559) 230-5900; Southern Region - (661) 326-6969.

WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

The following workshops are for dairy producers/ beef feedlot owners only. Morning and evening workshops are identical – please attend only one. Not a dairy farmer? Call your local Farm Bureau for general workshop schedules.

Note: Because of the publication date of this newsletter, only June workshops are listed.

Tulare County

Tuesday, June 1, 9:30 a.m. & 6:00 p.m., Heritage Social Hall, 4500 S. Laspina Street, Tulare

Madera County

Wednesday, June 2, 9:30 a.m. & 6:00 p.m., Chowchilla Fairgrounds, 1000 South 3rd Street, Chowchilla

(Continued on next page)

Alert - Continued from page 7

Merced County

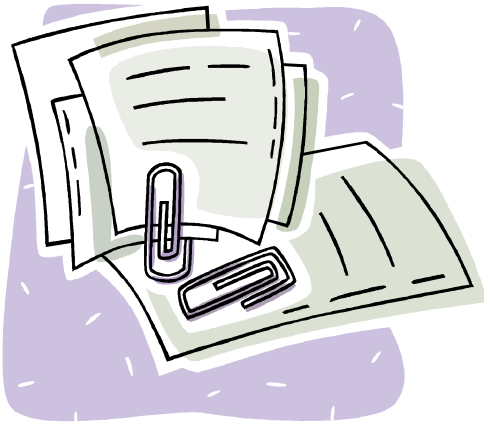
Thursday, June 3, 9:30 a.m. & 6:00 p.m., Stevinson Hall, 2962 North Lander Ave, Stevinson

Kern County

Tuesday, June 8, 9:30 a.m. & 6:00 p.m., Kern County Public Services Building, 2700 M Street, 1st Floor Conference Room, Bakersfield

Kings County

Thursday, June 10, 9:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., UC Cooperative Extension office, 680 North Campus Drive, Suite F, Hanford



Important: Detailed information about your operation that will be needed to complete and submit the forms:

- **Attendee must own the dairy cows or have signing authority as the responsible person for the dairy**
- **Attendee(s) must have hands-on knowledge of both the farming and dairy operation**, including manure management system used, road and corral dust control measures used, etc.
- A list of all **crops** you grow and how much **acreage** is devoted to each
- Estimate **how much solid manure is applied** to crops (tons/yr)
- If manure **hauled off site**, location where it is hauled
- If manure is **composted**, method used (windrow, etc.)
- **Size** (depth, width, length) of each retention pond/lagoon
- Total **number** of settling basins
- Total **number of animals** on the dairy and a breakdown by the following categories: calves (under 3 mos.), heifers 4 to 6 mos., heifers 7 to 14 mos., heifers 15 to 24 mos.)

- **Fuel tanks (gasoline only):** tank size (gallons), amount (in gallons dispensed monthly and annually, whether tank is above or below ground)
- Internal combustion **engines:** make, model, horsepower, fuel and annual hours used for all stationary internal combustion engines over 50 hp
- **Irrigation pumps;** depth for each pump
- **Miscellaneous:** If you operate a boiler or silo you may need to provide information such as size, rating, fuel/power, make, model, etc.

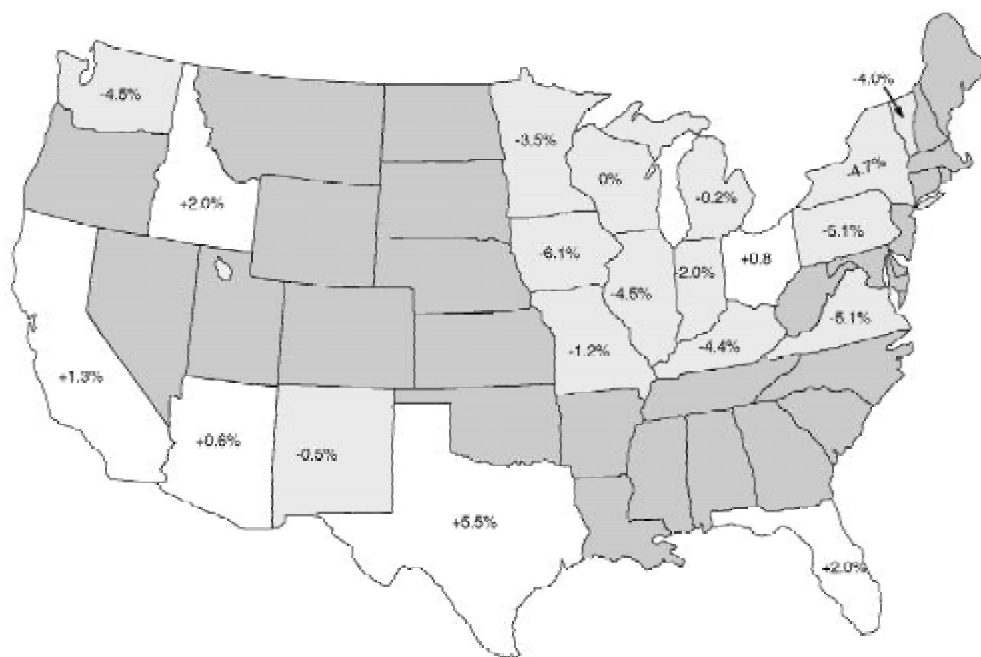
Working closely with regulatory agencies and industry, the University of California Cooperative Extension developed the curriculum for these workshops.

The California Dairy Quality Assurance Program (CDQAP) is a partnership of government, educators and the dairy industry, working together toward a single, shared goal: helping California dairy producers understand and comply with federal, state and local laws and regulations. CDQAP partners include:

California Environmental Protection Agency ; California Department of Food and Agriculture; The California Resources Agency; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; State Water Resources Control Board; California Department of Fish and Game; U.S. Department of Agriculture; University of California Cooperative Extension; California Farm Bureau Federation; Western United Dairywomen; Milk Producers Council.

If you have any questions, please contact the CDQAP at 1-866-66CDQAP / 1-866-662-3727. ☀

April Milk Production in the Top 20 States (% Change from 2003)



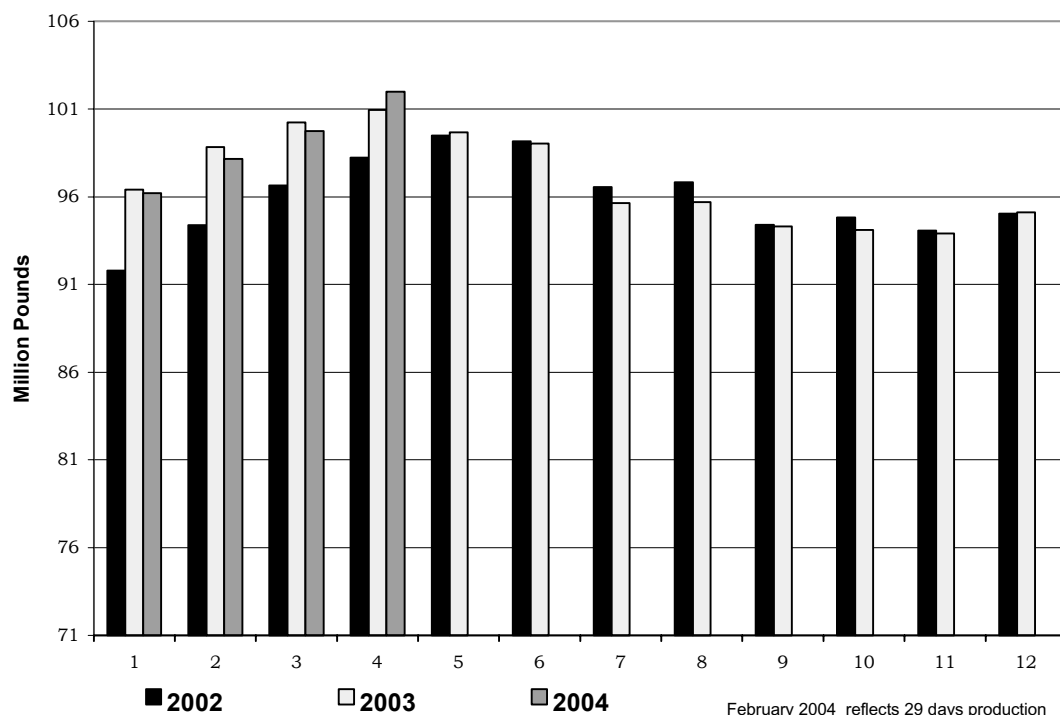
For the U.S. overall, comparing April 2004 to April 2003:

- Milk production during April was down 1.2%
- The number of cows on farms was 8.989 million head, down 135,000 head
- Production per cow averaged 1,609 pounds, 5 pounds more than April 2003
- Thirteen of the top twenty producing states showed a decrease in milk production

As reported by USDA
and CDFA (for California)

CALIFORNIA MILK PRODUCTION

Average Daily Basis 2002, 2003, 2004



Hundredweight
Pool Prices

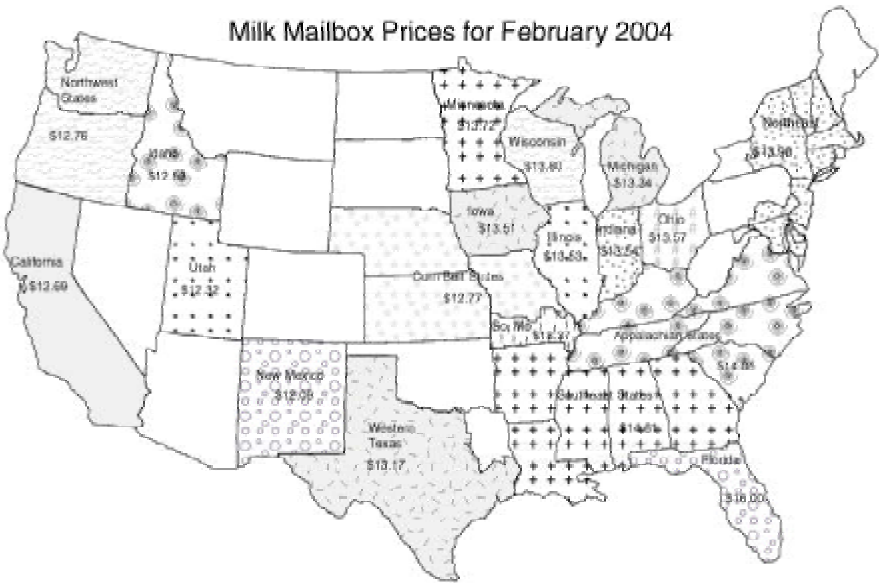
Month	Quota	Overbase
October	\$11.84	\$10.14
November	\$11.44	\$ 9.74
December	\$11.48	\$ 9.78
January '03	\$11.40	\$ 9.70
February	\$11.11	\$ 9.41
March	\$10.93	\$ 9.23
April	\$11.02	\$ 9.32
May	\$11.05	\$ 9.35
June	\$11.17	\$ 9.47
July	\$12.72	\$11.02
August	\$13.96	\$12.26
September	\$14.34	\$12.64
October	\$14.45	\$12.75
November	\$13.56	\$11.86
December	\$13.09	\$11.39
January '04	\$12.71	\$11.01
February	\$13.32	\$11.62
March	\$15.44	\$13.74
April	\$18.23	\$16.53

Milk Mailbox Prices

Milk Mailbox Prices in Dollars per Hundredweight

	August	September*	October	November	December	Jan '04	February
California*	\$12.75*	\$13.24*	\$13.46*	\$12.82*	\$12.54*	\$12.11	\$12.69*
USDA**	\$12.92*	\$14.28*	\$14.88*	\$14.50*	\$13.81*	\$13.12	\$13.54*

* California mailbox price calculated by CDFA.
** All federal milk market order weighted average, as calculated by USDA.



In February 2004, mailbox prices for selected reporting areas in Federal milk orders averages \$13.54 per cwt., \$.42 more than the figure for the previous month. The component tests of producer milk in February 2004 were: buttermfat, 3.75%; protein, 3.07; and other solids 5.69%. On an individual reporting area basis, mailbox prices increased in all reporting areas and ranged from \$16.00 in Florida to \$12.00 in New Mexico. In February 2003, the Federal milk milk order all-area average mailbox price was \$11.19, \$2.35 lower.

Note: Beginning with the January 2004 report, a new reporting area - Indiana - is shown.

The California Department of Food and Agriculture Dairy Marketing Branch publishes the California Dairy Review monthly. Please direct any comments or subscription requests to Karen Dapper at (916) 341-5988 or send an email to dairy@cdfa.ca.gov

Milk Pricing Information:
Within California 1-800-503-3490
Outside California 1-916-442-MILK

Dairy Marketing Branch:
Phone (916) 341-5988; Fax (916) 341-6699
Website: www.cdfa.ca.gov/dairy
Email: dairy@cdfa.ca.gov

Dairy Marketing Branch
1220 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

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